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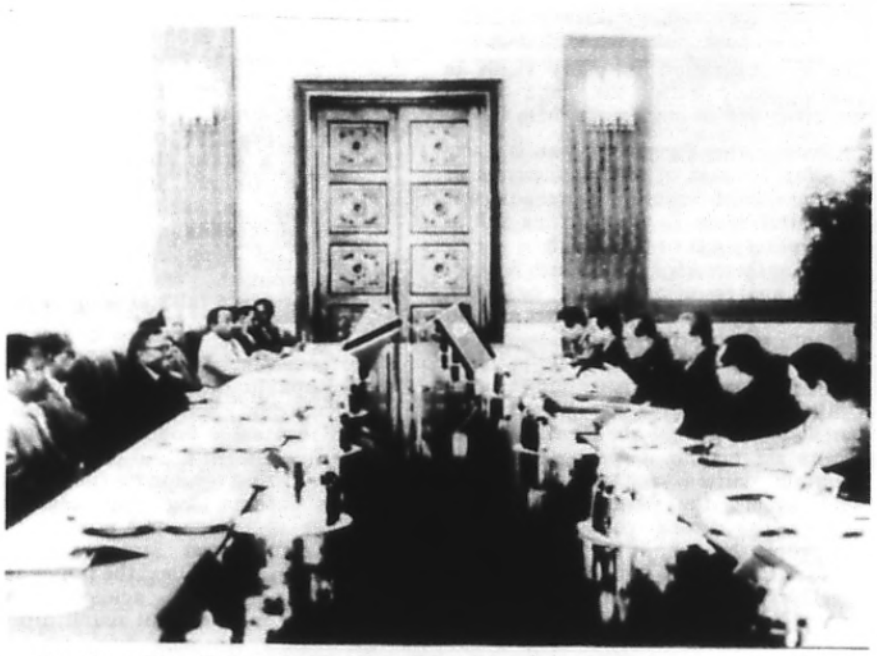
Korea, Tanzania Agree to Promote Coop. & Joint Ventures



President Kim Il Sung held talks with a Tanzanian government delegation on Mar. 11. (KCNA Radiophoto)

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Republic of Tanzania have agreed to promote bilateral cooperation and joint ventures as part of a good example of South-South cooperation.

President Kim Il Sung said, "Our two countries are now developing mutual cooperation and exchange on the principle of mutual accommodation in order to achieve the common goal, and promoting cooperation and joint ventures particularly in the field of agriculture for the purpose of increasing food production. This serves as a good example in effecting South-South cooperation..."

Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi observed: "We attach great importance to the large scale irrigation projects which our two governments have agreed to establish as joint ventures under the newly established joint agricultural company, KOTACO.

"Our bilateral cooperation is a manifestation of our common desire to promote economic and technical cooperation among all developing countries so that we can achieve collective self-reliance."

Their remarks came in the Mar. 11 banquet hosted by the DPRK President in honor of the Tanzanian leader. **(See their banquet speeches on page 2)**

President Ali Hassan Mwinyi arrived in the DPRK capital of Pyongyang on Mar. 10 for a four-day state visit to Korea on the invitation of President Kim Il Sung.

He is the first head of state to visit the DPRK this year.

Mr. Mwinyi who had served as vice president succeeded Mr. Julius K. Nyerere who is called "the father of Tanzania."

He said that the change of leadership "does not affect our domestic or foreign policies."

Korea and Tanzania have been on good terms, promoting cooperation, particularly in the field of agriculture.

The Tanzanian President said, "The people of Tanzania value very highly the friendship and cooperation which exist between our two countries and peoples. They fully recognize and highly appreciate the important role which you, Comrade President, and Comrade Nyerere played in the establishment and maintenance of these cordial relations."

In his banquet speech, President Kim Il Sung stressed, "It is only when the non-aligned and other developing countries extend and develop South-South cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance that they can not only build their independent national economies with success but also open up a phase favourable to the establishment of a new international economic order which will replace the existing international economic system."

He said his government would make every effort to work out effective measures to extend and develop South-South cooperation in many fields in consulation with the non-aligned countries and to implement them.

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Chinese Official in Pyongyang

Mr. Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, has paid a significant visit to Pyongyang.

He was received by President Kim Il Sung on Mar 10. Although details of the meeting were not given, it is highly likely that he has told the DPRK President about U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's recent visit to China and the domestic situation in his country.

Mr. Hyon Jun Guk, director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, said in a speech at a reception, "I am convinced that the current contact between us will make an important contribution to strengthening cooperation between our two parties and developing the traditional Korea-China friendship."

He also said that the Korean party and people always watch with keen interest the struggle of the Chinese party and people to achieve the stability and unity of the whole country and build a modernized socialist state.

The reception was hosted by the WPK Central Committee in honour of Mr. Zhu Liang and his party at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of Mar. 9 **(See details on page 3)**

The Chinese official stated, "The party and government of China resolutely support your just stand and all your reasonable assertions to relax tensions on the Korean Peninsula and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country at an early date."

Cuba, Mongolia Join in Anti-War Game Campaign

Cuba and Mongolia have joined in a growing protest campaign against the U.S.-south Korea joint military exercise Team Spirit 87.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba made public a statement denouncing the war game, according to the Cuban paper Granma dated Mar. 7.

The statement said that Cuba merges her strong voices with the world public opinion denouncing the Team Spirit 87 military maneuvers, hails the DPRK's sincere efforts to solve the Korean problem peacefully and supports the proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks.

A spokesman for the Mongolian Foreign Ministry said the war game is "a direct menace to security on the Korean Peninsula, in Asia and the Pacific region as a whole."

He made the remarks in his interview with a reporter for the Montsame News Agency.

He stressed that the Mongolian People's Republic fully supports the just demand of the Korean people and the world's peace-loving forces that the Washington administration and the

(Continued on page 8)

SR-71s Continue to Violate DPRK Airspace

The SR-71 high-speed high-altitude reconnaissance plane has intruded into the DPRK airspace at around 10:21, Mar. 12, reported the KCNA that day.

"It was the sixth aerial espionage of this kind in March," it added.

It noted they continue to commit aerial espionage against the DPRK while staging the Team Spirit 87 combined war game.

Third World Leaders Support DPRK's Efforts for Talks

Many foreign leaders, Third World leaders, in particular, are stepping up their support for the proposed north-south high-level political and military talks.

Their support for the talks offer was expressed during meetings with DPRK delegations to their countries or with their Korean ambassadors.

Support for the talks also took the form of solidarity letters by foreign ministers of various countries.

Here are some of them:

Heads of State.

Habyarimana Juvenal, President of the Republic of Rwanda.

Meeting a DPRK government delegation led by Kim Yong Sop, vice minister of foreign affairs, on Mar. 5, he said that the Rwandan people's support for the Korean people's cause of national reunification would be invariable in the future, too. Earlier on Mar. 3, he expressed his support for the proposal when he met Korean ambassador Ryom Un Ok.

Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia.

When he met a DPRK government delegation led by Minister of Post and Telecommunications Kim Yong Chae on Mar. 5, the Zambian President said that the friendly and cooperative relations between Zambia and Korea were favourably developing in all fields. He also supported the plan for co-hosting the Olympic Games.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos, President of the People's Republic of Angola.

When he met a DPRK government delegation led by Kim Yong Chae on Mar. 3, the Angolan leader expressed support for the proposals for high-level talks and for the co-hosting of the Oympics.

Yoieri Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda.

Meeting a DPRK government delegation on Feb. 28, he said it is the stand of the Ugandan government toward the question of Korea's reunification that Korea should be reunified by the efforts of the Korean people themselves without outside interference.

Yassine Said Naaman, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Meeting a DPRK government delegation led by Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Jong Gun on Mar. 2, he also stressed that the DPRK's Olympic co-hosting proposal should be realized.

Solidarity Letters.

The Government of the Saharan Arab Republic. (a solidarity message to the DPRK government)

Bulgarian Foreign Minister Peter Mladenov, ***GDR*** Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, ***Cuban*** Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, ***Syrian*** Foreign Minister Farquq Al Sharia, ***Afghan*** Foreign Minister Abdul Wakil and ***Nepalese*** Foreign Minister Shailendra Kumar Upadhyaya.

They sent letters or solidarity messages to Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam.

The People's Bureau of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in Pyongyang. (to the DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Statements.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba.

(Continued on page 8)

Need to Develop S-S Coop. on Principle of Collective Self-Reliance

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung made a speech at a banquet he hosted at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of Mar. 11 in honor of Mr. Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President of the United Republic of Tanzania.
He said:

Two years ago you visited our country as Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania and sealed the bonds of close friendship with us. This time, you have made a long journey to our country as President. This is an expression of your deep trust in and intimate feelings towards us and shows that you attach great importance to the development of the friendly relations between our two countries.

Korea and Tanzania, both the newly-emergent countries, have been closely linked together with the bonds of fraternal friendship knit by us and His Excellency esteemed Julius K. Nyerere.

Our two peoples formed the truly fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation a long time ago in their common struggle for independence against imperialism and have consolidated and developed them steadily, and are still fighting together in the same ranks of the non-aligned movement to defend peace, oppose war and to solve the important common problems facing the Third World countries in building new societies.

Since the achievement of national independence and the formation of the United Republic, the Tanzanian people have vigorously striven to eliminate the harmful consequences of imperialist colonial rule, consolidate their national independence and build a new society free from exploitation and oppression and made great successes in this struggle. Particularly, the government and people of Tanzania have been concentrating great efforts on agricultural development in order to become self-sufficient in food. This is of tremendous importance in view of the present food crisis in Africa.

As experience shows, if the peoples of the Third World countries are to achieve freedom and happiness, national independence and prosperity as soon as possible, without repeating the history of bitter sufferings and disasters of colonial rule, they should advance towards socialism under the banner of self-reliance. Recently, you had grand celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of the "Arusha Declaration" and expressed your firm commitment to maintain the just lines of socialism and self-reliance unswervingly in the future, too, the lines clarified in the "Arusha Declaration."

We highly appreciate and actively support this position of yours.

Our two countries are now developing mutual cooperation and exchange on the principle of mutual accommodation in order to achieve the common goal, and promoting cooperation and joint ventures particularly in the field of agriculture for the purpose of increasing food production. This serves as a good example in effecting South-South cooperation, an urgent problem for the developing countries at present, beginning with the area where this cooperation is feasible and extending and developing it gradually on a wider scale.

It is only when the non-aligned and other developing countries extend and develop South-South cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance that they can not only build their independent national economies with success but also open up a phase favourable to the establishment of a new international economic order which will replace the existing international economic system.

The government of our Republic will make every effort to work out effective measures to extend and develop South-South cooperation in many fields in consultation with the non-aligned countries and to implement them.

Today, the danger of war is daily growing because of the manoeuvres of the imperialist forces for aggression, war and interference in Asia, Africa and in many other parts of the world.

In Southern Africa, the South African racists are resorting to the ceaseless, barbarous oppression of the people and blatant, provocative acts of aggression against the frontline states. It is under the patronage and instigation by the United States and other Western imperialist forces that the South African racists are making desperate efforts to maintain cursed racism and apartheid, against the trend of the times, despite the strong condemnation by the people throughout the world.

The United Republic of Tanzania, together with other frontline states, is resolutely fighting to thwart the South African racists' acts of aggression and interference and achieve the complete liberation of Southern Africa.

We extend our firm solidarity to the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, to the peoples of the frontline countries and all other African people in their just struggle to wipe out colonialism and racism and to achieve the complete liberation of Southern Africa, and strongly assert that the imperialists must desist immediately from their aggression and interference in this part of the world.

The situation in our country today is very tense. The United States and the south Korean authorities are staging the large-scale Team Spirit 87 joint military exercise against the northern half of our Republic by mobilizing the huge armed forces of over 200,000 troops, nuclear weapons and other latest military equipment, at a time when all the Korean people wish that our proposal for the north-south high-level political and military talks should be put into effect. This is an outright challenge to the Korean people and the world peace-loving people aspiring to peace and peaceful reunification of Korea and a grave threat to world peace. The United States and the south Korean authorities must stop their acts of increasing the tension and the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula and accept our proposal for peace talks as soon as possible.

The government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania have been giving consistent, active support to the fair and reasonable policy of our party and the government of our Republic for easing the critical tension on the Korean Peninsula caused by the ceaseless moves for aggression and war on the part of the United States and the south Korean authorities, the policy for preserving peace and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country through dialogues and negotiations.

We are very grateful for this.

The present visit to our country by Your Excellency President means a strong support for and encouragement to our people in their struggle for the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

Today we have had the first talks in a cordial atmosphere of mutual trust.

There will be more sincere exchange of views between us on the matters of common concern, which will serve as an occasion to extend and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries onto a higher stage.

Korea's Reunion Will Restore Peace in Korean Peninsula

Speech of President Ali Hassan Mwinyi

President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of the United Republic of Tanzania made a speech at the banquet given by President Kim Il Sung on the evening of Mar. 11 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall.
He said:

I wish to convey to you, President Kim Il Sung, and to the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our heartfelt appreciation and gratitude for this warm reception and generous hospitality.

Following the retirement of the father of our nation, Julius K. Nyerere, I was elected President of our country. I wish to stress that this change of leadership does not affect our domestic or foreign policies.

It will also be remembered that immediately after my election I pledged that I will maintain the friendly relations which Tanzania already enjoys with other peace-loving countries.

The people of Tanzania value very highly the friendship and cooperation which exist between our two countries and peoples. They fully recognize and highly appreciate the important role which you, Comrade President, and Comrade Nyerere played in the establishment and maintenance of these cordial relations.

It is in this spirit that I thought it would be appropriate for me, as the new president of our country, to come and assure our Korean friends that, like my predecessor, I will do everything possible to consolidate these relations.

Tanzania has always followed developments in your country with great admiration.

Under your able and dynamic leadership, Korea has made tremendous economic and social progress. Your achievements in the promotion of social justice and human equality have been a source of great inspiration to those of us who are committed to the same ideals.

We are equally impressed by the great success you have made in the field of agriculture, particularly food production. It is highly encouraging to find a country which used to import food, but through determined efforts, is now self-sufficient in food. This is one area where Tanzania has particular interest and we are certainly keen to learn from your great experience. We are, therefore, pleased to note that agriculture is one of the most important elements in our bilateral cooperation. We are particularly pleased by your country's willingness to share her experience with us and assist us in our efforts to improve agricultural production.

We attach great importance to the large scale irrigation projects which our two governments have agreed to establish as joint ventures under the newly established joint agricultural company, KOTACO. This timely assistance will certainly make a valuable contribution in the successful implementation of the recovery programme.

Our bilateral cooperation is a manifestation of our common desire to promote economic and technical cooperation among all developing countries so that we can achieve collective self-reliance.

Korea's practical support for South-South cooperation is well known. Our two countries should continue to mobilise support for the implementation of this concept.

Our two governments also pursue similar objectives in the struggle against imperialism, racism and colonialism. It is for this reason that both of us are strongly opposed to the apartheid system pursued by the racist South African government. South Africa's acts of terrorism against its own people are incomprehensible. Our two countries should continue to render practical support to the oppressed people until apartheid is completely eliminated. We should, in particular, support the call for the imposition of economic sanctions against the racist regime in order to hasten the wind of change in that country. We should also continue to support the people of Namibia in their struggle against South Africa's illegal occupation of their country.

The government and people of Tanzania have been following with keen interest your government's efforts towards the reunification of Korea. I wish to assure you that Tanzania will always support you in this noble course. We are convinced that the reunification of Korea will restore genuine peace in the Korean Peninsula.

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O Jin U, Rim Chun Chu Awarded "the Order of Kim Il Sung"

Decrees of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK were published on awarding "the Order of Kim Il Sung" to Minister O Jin U of People's Armed Forces and Vice President Rim Chun Chu.

The decree dated Mar. 3 to Minister O Jin U says:

Comrade O Jin U contributed to accomplishing the cause of national liberation by taking part in the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and made an active contribution to the work of strengthening our party, people's power and People's Army by carrying through the party's line of building the party, state and armed forces in the liberated country. He also greatly contributed to the victory in the war by successfully fulfilling the tasks assigned to him by the party during the just Fatherland Liberation War against armed invasion by the U.S. and its stooges.

Assuming important posts of the party, state and People's Army in the postwar period, he defended and carried through our party's military line to firmly establish the ideological system of Juche in the People's Army and strengthen and develop the army into a-match-for-a-hundred steel-like ranks under the leadership of the party and thus made distinguished services in smashing the reckless aggression and war provocation moves of the U.S. and its stooges and creditably defending the security of the country and the people.

On the occasion of his 70th birthday the DPRK Central People's Committee is awarding "the Order of Kim Il Sung" to Comrade O Jin U, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces.

Meanwhile, The DPRK Central People's Committee is awarding "the Order of Kim Il Sung" to Mr. Rim Chun Chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice president of the DPRK, on the occasion of his 75th birthday, says the decree dated Mar. 5. It notes that he was active in defending and carrying through the Juche-based revolutionary line of President Kim Il Sung by taking part in the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle and, working for a long time at responsible posts of the state after liberation, contributed to the struggle to strengthen the party and people's government, carry forward and develop the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the party and hasten the revolution and construction under the guidance of the party and the leader.

"1st Class Order of National Flag" Conferred On Chongryun Chairman

The Central People's Committee of the DPRK issued a decree on awarding "the First Class Order of National Flag" to Chairman Han Duk Su of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

Head of Chinese Int'l Liaison Dept. & His Party Feted

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea gave a reception at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of Mar. 9 for Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and his party.

Director Hyon Jun Guk of a department of the WPK Central Committee and Mr. Zhu Liang made speeches at the reception.

In his speech, Director Hyon Jun Guk welcomed close friends from China, and said that the reality demands further development and strengthening onto a higher stage of the Korea-China friendship which the party and state leaders of Korea and China have cultivated, establishing particular intimacy between them.

He is, he said, convinced that the current contact between us will make an important contribution to strengthening cooperation between the two parties and developing the traditional Korea-China friendship.

Noting that today the fraternal Chinese party and people are vigorously striving to build socialism peculiar to China under the guidance of the leaders of the Communist Party of China including Mr. Deng Xiaoping, he declared that the Korean party and people always watch with keen interest the struggle of the Chinese party and people to achieve the stability and unity of the whole country and build a modernized socialist state.

He will, he stressed, struggle as ever, firmly joining hands with the fraternal Chinese people, to consolidate and develop the Korea-China friendship which has struck deep roots in the hearts of the peoples of the two countries and achieve the victory of the cause of socialism and communism against imperialism.

In his speech Zhu Liang noted that President Kim Il Sung put forward a new proposal in his policy speech at the First Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly on holding north-south high-level political and military talks. This proposal, he said, is a reflection of the desire of the Korean people for the country's reunification and peace and will play a positive role in easing the tension and confrontation on the Korean Peninsula and promoting the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Referring to the fact that the Workers' Party and government of Korea have made sustained efforts for the peaceful reunification of the country, he said: Your proposal for tripartite talks, proposal for establishing a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean Peninsula, proposal for talks between military authorities and a series of other proposals enjoy the firm support of the peace-loving countries and people all over the world.

Saying that in particular, the proposal for founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il Sung reflected the common desire of the entire Korean people in the north and the south, he stated: The party and government of China resolutely support your just stand and all your reasonable assertions to relax the tension on the Korean Peninsula and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country at an early date.

EDITORIAL

S. Korea Should Show Affirmative Response to Pyongyang's New Proposal

On Mar. 3, the premier of the Administration Council and the minister of People's Armed Forces, of the DPRK sent their third letter dated Feb. 28 to their south Korean counterparts, in connection with the proposal to hold north-south high-level political and military talks.

The third letter referred to the proposal which the DPRK side made in the first letter dated Jan. 10 and which was repeated in the second letter dated Jan. 28 to ease the political confrontation and military tension, to remove misunderstanding and mistrust between the north and the south, to remove the crisis of the outbreak of war and to create a favorable phase for the cause of national reunification. The letter expressed the DPRK side's regret over the fact that the south Korean side did not respond affirmatively to the proposal by the DPRK side.

In the third letter, the DPRK proposed to have the first round of north-south high-level political and military talks at 10 hours on the morning of Mar. 26 at the "Reunification Pavilion" in the portion of the Pyongyang side in Panmunjom. It added if it is inconvenient to the south side to have talks that day owing to its circumstances, the date of talks will be left to the south side.

The proposal repeated by the DPRK is a manifestation of its sincere efforts to prevent an unhappy incident which may be caused due to misunderstanding between the two sides and forestall the immeasurable sufferings that may befall the fellow countrymen, and thereby to turn the north-south relations into those of trust and harmony, not distrust and confrontation, save the country and nation from a crisis, and, furthermore, open a new phase for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The third letter contains some important concessions.

Firstly, the proposal was made, even in the midst of the U.S.-south Korea joint military exercises Team Spirit 87, North-south dialogues in various fields which were smoothly progressing last year have been suspended owing to Team Spirit 86. If one recalls in detail how it came about, one can understand the sincerity of the attitude which the DPRK took this time.

Secondly, the DPRK says that if the south Korean side responds to the proposal, the DPRK side may reopen the suspended multi-channelled dialogues (preliminary contact for north-south parliamentary talks, north-south economic talks and north-south Red Cross talks) insisted on by south Korea, while having north-south high-level political and military talks proposed by the DPRK.

Thirdly, the DPRK expressly stated its stand that it may discuss the problem of the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station at the talks.

Furthermore, the third letter referred to an optimistic prospect that if north-south high-level political and military talks open and are held successfully, a good atmosphere for the summit talks will undoubtedly be created and their preparations vigorously pushed ahead and thus the summit talks may be held at an early date.

At present, not only the Korean people but also the world's peace-loving countries and the broad people give support to the proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks.

If south Korea sincerely wants to break the deadlock which has been created between north and south and to realize peace and a peaceful reunification of the country, it should show an affirmative response to the proposal in which the south side's demand is fully reflected.

Joint Communique of IPU Meet

The consultative meeting of groups of Inter-Parliamentary Union of socialist states held in Pyongyang over Mar. 6 and 7 issued a joint communique.

The joint communique says:

The consultative meeting was attended by parliamentary group delegations from the Bulgarian People's Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the German Democratic Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Cuba, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Romanian Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

At the meeting views were exchanged on the results of the 75th and 76th general meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and preparations for the 77th general meeting.

The meeting mainly discussed the questions of preservation of peace, disarmament, removal of nuclear war, and relaxation of the international tension and, in this connection, stressed the significance of the proposal on medium-range missiles put forward some time ago by the Soviet Union, one of the steps to realize the world program of denuclearization.

The meeting directed deep attention to the questions of ensuring security in many parts of the world, the Asian-Pacific region in particular, and of establishing a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean Peninsula.

The meeting highly estimated the peace initiatives of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to ensure peace on the Korean Peninsula and open a favourable phase for national reunification, and expressed full support to them.

A consensus of views was reached on all questions discussed at the consultative meeting.

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Next month you will celebrate your 75th birthday. I know how great this occasion is to you personally and to the Korean people. It would have given me great pleasure to attend these important celebrations personally. But pressure of work and other activities that had been planned well in advance, have forced me to undertake this visit to your country earlier than I had wished. I therefore humbly request you, Comrade President to accept, in advance, my very warm and heartfelt congratulations on this auspicious occasion. I wish you many more anniversaries so that the people of Korea and Tanzania can continue to benefit from your great wisdom and dynamic leadership.

Seoul Urged to Sit at Pol. & Mil. Talks

For Resumption of Stalled N-S 3-Channeled Dialogues

A series of press statements in support of Pyongyang's latest offer for high-level political and military talks between north and south Korea were released to press Seoul to accept it.

They were issued by heads of DPRK negotiators to the Red Cross (Mar. 5), economic (Mar. 6), parliamentary (Mar. 8) dialogues between the two parties and a spokesman for the DPRK's Commission of Electric Power Industry (Mar. 5).

The statements were unanimous in calling for finding a breakthrough for detente by holding the high-level talks, which, they said, can proceed alongside a resumption of the dialogues deadlocked since the start of last year's Team Spirit 86, an annual Washington-Seoul joint war game.

At the thrice-proposed talks, which the statements called a "generous" step, discussion will be held on the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station, which, Seoul has alleged, will pose a military threat, but won't in truth.

Introduced here are excerpts from Red Cross (left) and power industry (right) statements.

Statement of DPRK Red Cross Society

Our proposal is an epochal step to tide over the difficulty in our country at present and create a favourable environment for dialogue and thereby other talks in various domains.

In order to resume the north-south Red Cross talks at an early date and smoothly solve all problems arising in lessening the sufferings and hardships of the fellow countrymen caused by the division and improving the north-south relations, it is imperative, first of all, to create an atmosphere of dialogue and particularly ease confrontation and tension obstructing the progress of the dialogue.

As the situation has been extremely aggravated and the atmosphere of dialogue wrecked because the large-scale military exercises and the confrontation racket incompatible with the humanitarian talks are further intensified with each passing day, the north-south Red Cross talks have not yet been resumed after they were suspended.

Reflecting the demand of such situation, our side, out of the desire to ease the political and military confrontation between the north and the south, a factor obstructing the north-south dialogue, and create an atmosphere of dialogue, detente and peace, put forward a proposal to hold north-south high-level political and military talks and repeatedly urged the south side to respond to it.

But the south side has taken no steps for the relaxation of the tension and turned its face away from our reasonable and fair proposal, talking about only the unconditional "resumption of the past dialogues", and thereby made it impossible to hold north-south high-level political and military talks and resume the suspended multi-channelled dialogues.

This time our side made a new proposal to promote the multi-channeled talks along with the north-south high-level political and military talks, if the south Korean side showed a positive response to the proposal for the latter talks. This is a most active step for tiding over such difficulties lying in the way of north-south dialogue and opening a broad avenue for dialogue.

If their call for the "resumption of the past dialogues" is true, the south Korean authorities should accede without delay to our generous proposal.

If the delegation of the south Korean Red Cross wants to mitigate at an early date the sufferings and hardships of the fellow countrymen separated in the north and the south through resumption of our talks, it should make due efforts to make the south Korean authorities sincerely respond to our proposal.

Kumgangsan Dam A Topic at Talks

Statement of DPRK Power Industry Comm.

As the world recognizes, there can be no doubt that the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station is a grand nature-remaking project, a peaceful construction which helps south Korea in various ways, far from posing any threat or giving any economic damage to it, and there is no ground for the south Korean side to meddle in or take issue with it.

But, the south Korean rulers, far from apologizing for the crime they have committed up to this day with regard to the construction of the power station, are obdurately carping on us, persisting in the sinister act of inciting antagonism within the nation only to give rise to vehement indignation among our people.

But, our side proposed to discuss the problem of the construction of the power station at north-south high-level political and military talks, not having any separate talks to deal with it, as this problem is now used by the south side for the political and military confrontation between the north and the south.

This is an expression of our side's sincere and generous stand to turn the atmosphere of confrontation between the north and the south toward detente, create an atmosphere of national unity and reconciliation and open a bright road toward detente, dialogue and peaceful reunification by all means.

KCNA: Kim Man Chol A Humbug & Loafer

The DPRK's official Korean Central News Agency on Mar. 6 bitterly accused the south Korean authorities of taking advantage of the Kim Man Chol family, who, the news agency says, "were abducted by the south Koreans in collusion with the Japanese reactionaries," for their anti-communist smear campaign at the news conferences and welcome meetings.

"Kim Man Chol is spreading a lie slandering and vilifying our superior socialist system, grossly distorting fact, as he was dictated by the south Korean puppets," KCNA said.

It also accused Kim Man Chol himself of being "a liar, humbug and loafer who made no scruple of about discarding conscience and obligation," noting that bereft of their parents in his early years, he had been warmly cared for and had studied at university free of charge.

Rodong Sinmun on S. Korean And Int'l Issues

Following are gists of articles of Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on some of the recent controversial issues:

Why Shultz Visited Seoul?

The Korean people bitterly denounce the south Korean tour of Shultz as an aggressive crime against peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, stresses the WPK organ in a signed commentary captioned "What Did His Visit Seek?"

Noting that the south Korean tour of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz fully disclosed once again the despicable master-servant relations between the real ruler of south Korea and his henchmen, the Americans' invariable aggressive design on Korea and the south Koreans' treacherous nature, the commentary says:

At a time when the Team Spirit 87 joint military exercises, a "preliminary war" and a "nuclear test war" against the DPRK, are going on in full scale, Shultz set foot in south Korea and clamoured about the United States' "unshakable defence commitments" for south Korea. This added fuel to and fanned the frantic play with fire and showed well how hard the U.S. is stepping up war preparations against our Republic and other socialist countries.

Shultz made a "meaningful talk" to the south Korean authorities that difficulties would not be one or two in "dialogue and compromise" and reaffirmed the United States' "strong support to and cooperation" with the Chun junta for their "security".

Frankly speaking, this means that the south Koreans should in no case fall back even a step from power and should not become "second Marcos".

Shultz also promised active cooperation for the Olympics and thereby revealed the design to continuously back up Seoul as ever and step up "two Koreas" plot.

His south Korean tour merits attention because it took place at a time when the newly-appointed U.S. ambassador to south Korea, the chief of the south Korean branch of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, the commander of the U.S. forces and the commander of the U.S. Second Infantry Division occupying south Korea who have won ill fame for their craftiness, cruelty and bellicosity have seated themselves in their posts. It can be fully supposed that Shultz conveyed the instructions of the U.S. government to the local executors of the U.S. policies toward south Korea to intensify the U.S. policy of south Korean occupation, further turn south Korea into a nuclear base, bar the peaceful reunification of Korea, create "two Koreas", crack down upon the just struggle of the south Korean people and maintain the colonial military fascist rule.

Shultz's tour of south Korea is a tour of aggression, interference and war. It was only a new element further aggravating the situation on the Korean Peninsula. **(Mar. 8)**

Japan Involved in Team Spirit 87

All the Japanese military organs are now working busily in concert with the aggressive Team Spirit military exercises being staged by the U.S. and the south Korean authorities, says the the WPK organ in a signed article.

It notes: First of all, Japanese territory is used as sortie, supply and relay bases of the U.S. aggression forces in the Team Spirit military exercises.

It cannot be imagined without the bases in Japan to hold the large-scale military exercises in south Korea with the participation of more than 200,000 military personnel including U.S. forces from U.S. mainland and Pacific region.

This indicates that Japan is actually participating in the "Team Spirit", playing an important role in it.

Japan is participating in the Team Spirit exercises not by offering the bases alone.

What is more important is that the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" are operating in concert with the "Team Spirit", keeping themselves in a combat readiness.

The U.S. and the Japanese reactionaries worked out a joint operational plan to invade the DPRK and have staged large-scale joint military exercises to translate it into practice.

Military manoeuvres of U.S.-Japanese ground naval and air forces which are the same as the "Team Spirit" in content, such as straits blockading, aerial operation and landing operation are taking place in Japan synchronizing with the Team Spirit joint military exercises of U.S. forces and the south Korean army. These manoeuvres are virtually a Japanese version of the Team Spirit exercises.

The ground "Self-Defence Forces" of Japan is zealously carrying on exercises for mountain warfare and cold endurance exercises in Hokkaido which is similar to the Korean Peninsula in climatic and topographical conditions.

The military exercises of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" have drastically increased in number in recent years in connection with the expansion in scale of the Team Spirit military exercises.

The number of U.S.-Japanese joint military exercises nearly trebled last year as against the previous year.

Joint exercises of the three services of the U.S. and Japanese forces staged

(Continued on page 7, col. 1)

Youth from Kwangju Immolates Self Against Chun

Another martyr to democracy on Mar. 6 immolated himself to death in protest against the "parliamentary cabinet system" and Chun Doo Hwan's long-term bid to stay in power.

Pyo Chong Du, 24, an assembly line worker at a metal factory in Kwangju, doused himself with gasoline and then set himself ablaze behind the Sejong Culture Center in the heart of Seoul around 4:40 p.m., according to the Hankook Ilbo, a leading daily of south Korea, on Mar. 7.

He ran about 80 meters to Sejong Boulevard, shouting anti-government slogans, the paper quoted witnesses as saying.

He was hospitalized at Korea Hospital after two passers-by quickly covered Pyon with their jumpers and a patrolman nearby extinguished the blaze with a fire extinguisher, but he died at the hospital on Mar. 8, 37 hours after he attempted the desperate protest action against the Chun junta.

Pyo was reported to have told doctors, when he was taken to the hospital, that he had come from Kwangju on the morning of that day and left his suicide note at a coffee shop near Kwanhwamun, a historical relic in his hometown, but police reportedly said they could not find it.

Found inside his travellor bag left behind near the place, where he committed the protest suicide, was a memo which reads: "Oppose constitutional change to a cabinet system and Chun's attempt to stay in power" along with his resident certificate and a one-liter size plastic bottle of gasoline, according to the paper.

Pyo graduated from Taedong High School in Kwangju in 1985 and entered a college next year, but was compelled to quit a year later because he could not pay the tuition fees, according to reports in south Korean dailies.

Pyo Jong Du: Suicidal protest against Chun Doo Hwan

His native town, Kwangju, is well known for the popular uprising which took place in May 1980 in protest against Chun Doo Hwan's attempted seizure of power in the wake of the late Pak Jung Hee's assassination by the KCIA director.

No End to Self-Immolation without Democracy

With Pyo Chong Du's self-immolation death in protest against Chun's attempt at the fraudulent constitutional change, martyrs to democracy in south Korea have numbered nearly 50 since Chon Tae Il, a peace market textile worker in Seoul burnt himself to death on Nov. 13, 1970, calling for free trade unions.

Particularly noteworthy is the fact that those, who use self-immolation and other means of suicidal action as a weapon of desperate protest against the dictatorial regime, have rapidly increased since Chun Doo Hwan's rise to power in the May 1980 bloody massacre in Kwangju. **(See the list)**

It is obvious that there will be no end to such shocking, desperate and tragic actions unless real democracy results and an end is put to the military dictatorship.

Shortly after Li Dong Su, an elite Seoul National University student, immolated himself and dived his death from a campus building on May 20, 1986, Far Eastern Economic Review quoted sources in underground movements as saying: "There are at least 64 others waiting to die in flames one by one."

All the martyrs called for the democratization of society including the more radical demands: "Out with the United States and with Chun Doo Hwan!", "Down with the military dictatorship!".

On the right is the list of the martyrs to democracy reprinted from "Update", an English language periodical published by the North American Coalition for Human Rights in Korea in its No. 81, Jan. 1987 issue:

Li Dong Su, an SNU student set himself on fire and jumped from the roof of a campus building, shouting "Out with the U.S. and Chun Doo Hwan!" on May 22, last year.

The List of the Martyrs Died for Democracy

		NAME	IDENTITY	DAY OF DEATH	EVENT VENUE
○	1.	Mr. Tae Ihl Jeon	a worker	Nov. 13, 1970	peace market
@	2.	Mr. Sang Jin Kim	a student	Apr. 11, 1975	Seoul National University
*	3.	Ms. Kyeong Suk Kim	a worker of Y.H.	Aug. 11, 1979	New Democratic Party Office
*	4.	Mr. Eu Gee Kim	a student	May 30, 1980	Christian Building
○	5.	Mr. Jong Tae Kim	a worker	June 9, 1980	On the street in front of Ehwa Univ.
*	6.	Mr. Tae Hun Kim	a student	May 27, 1981	Library
#	7.	Mr. Jong Don Kim	?	May 31, 1982	Kwangju
&	8.	Ms. Seong Hee Jeong	a student	July 23, 1982	
c	9.	Mr. Kwan Hyeun Park	a student	Nov. 26, 1982	Kwangju prison
&	10.	Yun Seong Lee (Mr.)	a student	Apr. 30, 1983	Forced to the army
&	11.	Du Hwang Kim (Mr.)	a student	June 18, 1983	In the army
&	12.	Mr. Young Hyeun Han	a student	July 2, 1983	In the army
&	13.	Mr. On Sun Choi	a student	Apr. 30, 1983	In the army
*	14.	Mr. Jeong Ha Hwang	a student	Nov. 8, 1983	Seoul National University
&	15.	Mr. Hee Cheul Han	a student	Dec. 11, 1983	In the army
○	16.	Mr. Jong Man Park	a taxi driver	Nov. 30, 1984	In the company
$	17.	Mr. Jun Ho Kim	a student	Dec. 7, 1984	lodging house
$	18.	Mr. Young Heon Ham	a farmer	Apr. 17, 1985	by debts
$	19.	Mr. Oh Hee Sin	a farmer	Apr. 22, 1985	by debts
$	20.	Mr. Hyeong Seuk Seu	a farmer	Apr. 22, 1985	by debts
○	21.	Mr. Kee Ihl Hong	a worker	Aug. 15, 1985	YMCA in Kwangju
○	22.	Mr. Kwang Young Song	a student	Sept. 17, 1985	Gang Won Univ.
	23.	Mr. Jong Won Woo	a student	Oct. 12, 1985	On the railway
$	24.	Mr. Myeong Reul Kim	a farmer	Nov. 8, 1985	by the fallen
$	25.	Mr. Man Bong Jang	a farmer	Nov. 28, 1985	price of the cows
$	26.	Mr. Yang Seup Sim	a farmer	Feb. 28, 1986	by the debts
$	27.	Mr. Han Seup Oh	a farmer	Mar. 10, 1986	by the debts
○	28.	Mr. Young Jin Park	a worker	Mar. 17, 1986	Sin Hung factory
○	29.	Mr. Tae Woong Kim	a bus driver	Mar. 28, 1986	his company
○	30.	Mr. Sae Jin Kim	a student	Apr. 28, 1986	Sin Lim street
○	31.	Mr. Jae Ho Lee	a student	Apr. 28, 1986	Sin Lim street
○	32.	Mr. Heong Jin Byun	a taxi driver	Apr. 30, 1986	his company
○	33.	Mr. Dong Su Lee	a student	May 20, 1986	Seoul National University
*	34.	Ms. Hae Jeong Park	a student	May 21, 1986	bridge over River Han
*	35.	Mr. Kyeong Hwan Lee	a student waiting for coming exam.	June 5, 1986	Mamos Hotel
○	36.	Mr. Sang Cheul Kang	a student	June 6, 1986	Mok Po Station
?	37.	Mr. Seong Su Kim	a student	June 22, 1986	East sea
○	38.	Mr. Nam Yong Kim	a driver	June 21, 1986	Bus company
?	39.	Mr. Ho Su Shin	a worker	June 19, 1986	
?	40.	Mr. Chun Rae No	a street vendor	May 30, 1986	Cheong Gae 8 st.
?	41.	Mr. Sung Yeul Moon	an inhabitant	June 4, 1986	Mt. Bul Ahm
?	42.	Mr. Seong Su Kim	a student	?	?
○	43.	Mr. Sang Cheul Kang	a youth	June 24, 1986	Hospital

REFERENCE

○ Burning herself or himself
* Drowned oneself in the street or river
# Died by torture
& Died during the military service
$ Commit suicide by taking poison
@ Suicide by disembowelment
c Died by hunger strike
% Suicide by strangling to death
? Questionable death

Brief News From Seoul

U.S. to Sell 28 Kits For Hawk Missiles

The Reagan administration announced on Mar. 6 that the United States plans to sell electronic equipment worth $84 million to south Korea to upgrade its Hawk anti-aircraft missiles, Reuter reported.

The sale of 28 kits to upgrade the I-Hawk (Improved Hawk) missiles is expected to become official in 30 days without objection from Congress, according to the news agency.

It also added that the kits will provide improved solid-state radar and optical target sighting systems for operators of the Hawk batteries.

The south Korean army deploys 110 Hawk medium-range missiles, according to The Military Balance 1985-86.

"He Who Lives by the Sword Shall Die by The Sword": Cardinal

Stephen Cardinal Kim Su Hwan said, "If those in power continue to rule the people with physical force, they will be ruined by that very power, as the Bible says: 'He Who Lives by the Sword Shall Die by the Sword.' "

For democratization, he also said, those in power, particularly Chun Doo Hwan, should "clear their minds" and turn their rhetoric about democratization into practice.

The Catholic prelate made these remarks delivered to more than 2,000 lay believers who took part in the "Nine-Day Prayer Meeting for Repentance" at Myongdong Cathedral on the evening of Mar. 8.

Christian Protesters Confront Riot Police

About 1,000 pastors and followers of the Korean Methodist Church confronted riot police at Ahyon Methodist Church in downtown Seoul on Mar. 9 while trying to take to the streets after a prayer meeting.

In a statement issued during the mass rally begun at 2:00 p.m., they urged the authorities to release dissidents who were arrested while engaging in the democratization movements and to guarantee the freedom of the press and assembly as well as the freedom of "evangelistic activities."

After the meeting, the Christian protesters clashed with heavily-geared police at the church gate and dispersed voluntarily at 4:40 p.m.

12 Demonstrators Denied Employment As Teachers

Twelve graduates from Seoul Teachers College were excluded from the list for prospective employment as teachers because of their past records of anti-government protest activities, it was learned on Mar. 6.

The measure was the first application of the education ministry's policy (adopted in Dec. last year) of barring students who take active part in "campus disturbances" during their school days from teaching at primary schools.

According to the education authorities in Seoul City, listed as eligible teachers were 297, broken down into 241 out of the 581 graduate from the college and 56 who had waited for an opportunity for a year.

Japanese Climbers Make First Ascent of Mt. Paekdu

◀ Japanese climbers scaling the face of Mt. Paekdu

▼ Mr. Okura, vice head of the party, gets chilblains on his face.

(Photos: From Mar. 9 evening edition of Japanese paper "Asahi Shimbun")

A Japan-Korea friendship party headed by Ms Takahashi Michiko made the first ascent of Mt. Paekdu on Feb. 25.

On the afternoon of Feb. 25 the party successfully climbed to the summit of Mt. Paekdu at 2,750 meters above sea level, the highest mountain in Korea.

It was the first time that a foreign party had climbed the mountain in the depth of winter since the foundation of the DPRK.

The party consisted of Ms Takahashi (45 years old), the leader of the party, Mr. Fukushima (36), Mr. Okura (36), Mr. Hayakawa (30) and Mr. Kendo (24).

Two climbers from the DPRK including Mr. Kim Dong Chul, vice director of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries joined the party.

The climbing route is a difficult route even in summer and less five local parties have succeeded in scaling the peak.

The Japan Serow Party is the first foreign party to make an ascent of Mt. Paekdu in the depth of winter, by taking the most difficult route.

The route chosen by the Japanese climbers covered 60 kilometers in total from the origin of the River Amnok to the top of Mt. Paekdu.

They left Samjiyon on Feb. 23, and climbed the skirts of Mt. Paekdu where snow had fallen to a depth of two meters.

According to the observation of the DPRK, around the summit of Mt. Paekdu the wind was blowing at 40-45 meters per second and the temperature had fallen to more than 30 degrees below zero.

Therefore, a few members of the party and the DPRK official who accompanied them got chilblains.

The party left Samjiyon, the town located at the foot of Mt. Paekdu, on the morning of Feb. 23 and on their way to the top of the mountain they pitched a tent at two places where they stopped over for two nights. At 3:00 p.m. on Feb. 25 they got to the top of Mt. Paekdu.

The party came back to Samjiyon at noon on Feb. 26.

Asked about her climbing, Ms Takahashi said: "As for the intensity of natural conditions, Mt. Paekdu is severer than Mt. Fuji (the highest mountain in Japan, 3,776 meters above sea level).

"Mt. Paekdu's natural conditions are similar to those around 6,000 meters above sea level of Mt. Everest (8,848m) in the Himalayas. We would like to thank the local people for all the cooperation they offered us."

Ms Takahashi said that she felt strongly that people can help each other transcending borders or national differences.

The vice head of the party Mr. Okura said after they came down to Samjiyon, "The wind and cold were the same as in the Himaraya's in the winter."

The party's climbing was focussed in the DPRK.

Since it was the first occasion that the DPRK had accepted foreign climbers, the Japanese party was welcomed everywhere and local people were very cooperative and helped the party attentively whenever they could.

Earlier from Feb. 18 to 20, the party scaled the Chaeka Peak (1,351m), the Suchang Peak (773m) and the Chimbong Peak (480m) of Mt. Kumgang respectively.

They had snow around Mt. Kumgang for three consecutive days from Feb. 17. A Korean guide was carried away by an avalanche but he was not injured.

They enjoyed climbing the frozen fall of Mt. Myohyang (1,909m).

Mt. Myohyang and Mt. Kumgang attracted the Japanese climbers as they were fond of rock climbing.

DPRK Charms Foreign Tourists

Pyongyangites enjoying a stroll at the Youth Park. The Chollima Statute, a symbol of the Korean people's heroic spirit, can be seen over the park.

Korea, a land of morning calm, is situated in the east of the Asian Continent. Its total area is 222,000 square kilometers. Eighty percent of its territory is mountainous. Its average elevation is 440 metres.

Korea borders on China and the Soviet Union. The northern border line is long and the northeastern one is short. Japan is across the East Sea of Korea.

Korea is sea-bound on three sides. The East, West and South seas of Korea are linked with the Pacific Ocean. Korea belongs to a typical temperate zone with distinct seasonal changes of climate. The average annual temperature is 8° to 12°C. The average January temperature is 8°C below zero and the average August temperature is 24°C. The average annual precipitation is 1,000-1,200 mm. The total annual sunlight time in Korea is 2,280 to 2,680 hours. The sea-water temperature (from June to October) is 21°-26°C. The sea-water salinity is 33 to 34 milipercent.

A beautiful scenery of luxuriously wooded mountains and clean rivers spreads every where in the DPRK.

The Songdowon seabeach of Wonsan where sweet briers bloom crimson and the Waudo bathing beach of Nampo are ideal summer resorts and still more fascinating are Mt. Kumgang and Mt. Myohyang of superb view.

Pyongyang is the capital of this land of scenic beauty. A 30-minute drive from the airport will carry you to Pyongyang.

Pyongyang is a very quiet and stable city. It was totally destroyed in the Korean War (June 1950-July 1953) and was completely reconstructed after the war. All the buildings have been newly constructed.

Boasting of a history of more than 1,500 years, it is a beautiful city lying in a park, which is visited by foreign tourists.

Other renowned cities and mountains are also nice tourist centers.

The finest sightseeing seasons in Korea are the period from April when azalea, magnolia and other flowers come into full blossom to the end of October when tree leaves are tinged scarlet.

(Continued on page 7)

Mt. Kumgang in spring. At the foot of Mt. Kumgang there is a hotel contributed by Koreans in Japan.

DPRK Captures Crowns at Int'l Sports Games

Int'l Weightlifting Tournament in Soviet Union

Korean strongman Pak Yong Chol finished the winner in the 52 kg category at the 25th International Weightlifting Tournament for "Friendship Cup" which was held in Lvov, the Soviet Union, from Mar. 2 to 6.

He lifted a total of 227.5 kg - 100 kg in snatch and 127.5 kg in jerk.

38th Int'l Boxing Tournament in Bulgaria

Chong Gi Dok bagged gold in the 63.5 kg category, Li Yong Ho and Nam Gung Yong silver respectively in the 54 kg and 60 kg categories and Kang Gil Ryong and Min Nam Hyon bronze respectively in the 48 and 67 kg categories at the 38th International Boxing Tournament for "Stranjat Cup" held in Sofia.

Int'l Wrestling Tourney

Meanwhile, at the International Wrestling Tournament held in Ulan Bator Li Jae Sik finished the winner in the 48 kg category, Pang Hong Il and Kim Han Song runner-ups respectively in the 52 kg and 57 kg categories and Pae Sung Won came third in the 82 kg category.

(Continued from page 6)

Intending foreign tourists to Pyongyang are required to send applications to the Korean International Tourist Agency and get visas at the DPRK diplomatic missions in the countries designated by it 15 days before departure. In special cases they may obtain visas at the border passage points of the DPRK and at the Korean Civil Aviation Station.

The tourists are invited to take the Pyongyang-Moscow, Pyongyang-Khabarovsk and Pyongyang-Beijing international airlines and the Pyongyang-Moscow and Pyongyang-Beijing train services.

The visitors of Pyongyang can go round monumental edifices, among the Tower of Juche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, Pyongyang Metro, the Mansudae Art Theatre and the Grand People's Study House, the crystals of graceful architectural techniques, which are high in ideological and artistic plane.

The Tower of Juche Idea soars 170 meters skyward, occupying a spacious area on a bank of the River Taedong. The Tower of White Natural Granite is a monument splendid in its architectural style and scale and the formative artistic depiction. The 20-metre high torch leaps in an eternal flame on top of the tower.

The monumental edifices erected in many parts of the capital render the looks of the city more characteristic.

The visitors are invited to go to the scenic Mangyongdae where the President Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood and enjoy pleasant hours at the Mangyongdae Fun Fair furnished with several dozen modern amusement facilities. The Taesongsan Fun Fair and the Kaesong Youth Park are also available to them.

The tourists are also welcomed in Pyongyang at the embroidery institute, the mock-up location streets of the Korean Film Studio, the art gallery and the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, etc. And they can enjoy Korean folk dances and songs and circus of peculiar style.

The sites of the Anhak Palace and the Pyongyang Wall which are remains of castle walls and wall gates of the Koguryo Dynasty and the Taedong, Potong and Chilsong gates of the Koryo and Li dynasties in their original shape as well as the Korean Central History Museum and the Folklore Museum are also open to them.

Sea bathing at the Wonsan seabeach and the climbing of Mt. Kumgang are chosen favorites of the tourists.

Tourists can put up at first-class hotels in Pyongyang, Wonsan, Nampo, Mt. Myohyang and other tourist centers, where they are served foreign foods as well as specialities of Korea including sea cucumber, octopus, cuttlefish, mushroom and *insam* (ginseng) liquor. Experienced people manage these hotels. The manager of the Potonggang Hotel and the women managers of Changgwangsan and Haebangsan Hotels have 20 years of rich experience and are highly appreciated by the guests.

Hotels have bars, recreation grounds and service facilities which are available at any time.

Flawless hotel equipment and kind guides and waiters and waitresses will make guests feel at home in no time.

With the hotel telephones you can have city, out-of-the-city and foreign calls. The hotels have book and other shops, where tourists can buy souvenirs such as Koryo porcelain and Korean embroideries.

A leading official of the Korean International Tourist Agency said it was making preparations to receive far more foreign tourists than last year with the approach of the sightseeing season.

The number of foreign tourists visiting the DPRK has increased year by year. Although the visitors are mainly from socialist countries there has also been a growing number from Finland, Britain, West Germany, and Hong Kong.

Last year, two Hong Kong-based tourist companies contracted with the DPRK travel agency concerned and opened a trourist route to the DPRK.

The tours organized by these two Hong Kong-based companies received favorable comments from tourists. The tours cost between 490-590 U.S. dollars for 8-12 days depending on transportation and excursions to China since Hong Kong and the DPRK have no direct transportation link.

Legend

Formation of Koguryo and King Kojumong *(1)*

Koguryo was formed more than 2,000 years ago. It was the strongest feudal state ever known to Korean history, and was widely known as a power in Asia.

The Koguryo people were fond of horse-riding and archery. They were not afraid of any enemy who attacked them but courageously fought and repulsed them, thus upholding the precious honour of their country.

In an effort to preserve the honour of their country forever, the Koguryo people revered King Tongmyong or Kojumong, the founder of Koguryo, as a hero, and created a legend which lauded his exploits.

The legend of the formation of Koguryo was handed down by word of mouth for a long time, and recorded in many documents in many ways. This is the legend:

. . .

Kojumong was born in Puyo ruled over by King Kumwa and grew up in the royal palace.

His father was a son of the Lord of Heaven and was named Haemosu. His mother was a daughter of the river-god, the Dragon King, and her name was Ryuhwa. She became pregnant by the sunbeams sent by Haemosu who was in the sky and laid a big egg, from which Kojumong emerged. This is what the legend says.

As soon as he came into the world, Kojumong could speak and walk. In particular, he was exceptionally good at archery.

"Make me a bow, mother. I can't sleep because flies bother me," said Kojumong only a few days after his birth.

His mother complied with his request. With this bow, Kojumong shot the flies which troubled him while sleeping on the floor.

As he grew up, Kojumong improved in archery more markedly and was widely known for his skill.

But the sons of King Kumwa were very displeased by this. They numbered 7 in all. They were afraid that, in the future, Kojumong might push them aside and succeed to the throne. Taeso, the first son of the king, thought that it was necessary to crush his spirit in advance, lest he should hold his head too high. One day he addressed himself to Kojumong, saying:

"They say that you are a good archer. Can you defeat us seven brothers? "

"I can."

Kojumong answered gallantly.

"Well, let us bet against you."

The next day Kojumong had a hunting match with the seven sons of King Kumwa. They did not allow themselves a rest and zealously hunted animals all day long. In the evening they counted their bag, and the number showed that Kojumong had killed more animals than the seven brothers.

They were enraged. They believed that if they allowed him to live he would, no doubt, usurp the throne. They all jumped on him and tied him fast to a big tree.

"Although you are a good hand at shooting with a bow, you will now starve and be frozen to death," they said with a sneer, and returned home. They believed that Kojumong was surely fated to die.

But, towards twilight that day, Kojumong uprooted the tree to which he was bound and returned to the royal palace.

On seeing him, the seven sons of King Kumwa shuddered with fright.

"Kojumong is not only a good archer but also a Hercules," Taeso thought to himself. He was so frightened that he rushed to his father.

"Your Majesty, I think that unless Kojumong is done away with immediately, we'll meet with a great disaster in the future."

But King Kumwa could not kill Kojumong, because he was a grandson of the Lord of Heaven and of the Dragon King. He could not know what kind of calamity would befall them in the future if he murdered him. So he said: "Let Kojumong be a packhorse driver."

As a result, from that day onward, Kojumong was forced to drive a horse of the royal palace. But he would not put up with it.

One night he went and saw his mother.

"Mother, I am leaving the land of Puyo tomorrow."

"For what? "

"How in the world can I be a packhorse driver while I am a blood grandson of the Lord of Heaven and also a son of the Dragon King's daughter? I'll go elsewhere to found a new country and be its king."

After some thought Ryuhwa said quietly:

"I can understand you. But you can't be a king if you alone want to. You must have a good horse to mount the throne. Then you can repulse whatever foreign aggressors may attack, can't you? And you need assistants. Unless you have them, you cannot be a king."

On hearing her words, Kojumong realized that he had been thoughtless.

That night he went to the stable with a switch in his hand. He began to whip the sleeping horses mercilessly on their heads. They were frightened and neighed terribly, biting and kicking each other.

Kojumong found a sorrel jumping over a fence 6 feet high. He caught it then and there. It must be a fleet steed because it attempted to run away in fear of terrible chaos.

He stuck a needle into the gum of the sorrel unnoticed. Because of this hurt, it could not eat as much as it wanted, and became thinner and thinner.

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 4)

in Hokkaido in the autumn of last year with the mobilisation of the U.S. 25th Division called "a unit standing for" war in Korea, warships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet and F-16 fighter-bombers based in Okinawa and Misawa were a manoeuvre simulating the Korean Peninsula as a theatre.

This fact shows that the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" which are biding their time for overseas invasion direct the spearhead of their attack against the Korean Peninsula.

The military integration of the United States, Japan and south Korea is further strengthened through Japan's participation in the Team Spirit military rehearsal. The Japanese reactionaries intend to pave the way for their overseas troop dispatch and thus start military invasion on Asian countries by taking part in war in Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries must act with discretion, mindful that the road of overseas aggression and war is a road of destruction. **(Mar. 4)**

Burlesque of "Countermeasure Dam"

Referring to the fact that the prime minister turned up at the government-sponsored function and gibbered extravagantly that the Kumgangsan Power Station would be "used" to "obstruct the Olympics", and tried to justify the treacherous construction of the "countervailing dam", the WPK organ says in a signed commentary:

This is, indeed, a sinister political gamble and biggest fraud.

Evident is the purpose of the "ground-breaking ceremony" hurriedly staged by the Chun Doo Hwan group. It is a deceptive moves to convince the world people of the so-called "truth" of its punctured anti-communist burlesque and thereby escape the condemnation of the world and divert to the anti-communist confrontation the attention of the people directed against it. It is also a criminal trick to further intensify the extortion of the people under the name of "donation for construction of a countervailing dam".

What is ridiculous is that this group is talking about "disasters of the nation" and "existence of people" as if it was interested in them.

If south Korean authorities truly want to prevent the disaster of the whole nation and protect the existence of people, they must not talk about "flooding" by someone but dismantle nuclear bases in south Korea, discontinue their frantic play with fire for war which brings a dark cloud of nuclear war, and stop firing tear gas shells at people who cry for independence, democracy and reunification, launching wholesale roundup campaigns and torturing and murdering people.

The Chun junta prattled that the "countervailing dam" is necessary to "ensure the Olympics". But it is they themselves who are throwing dark shadow on the Olympic Games.

The Chun Doo Hwan group is kicking up much ado, staging such anti-communist burlesque as the criminal "groundbreaking ceremony for the construction of a countervailing dam". This is a product of the crisis of the colonial fascist rule. **(Mar. 4)**

Pyongyang Endorses USSR's Peace Proposal

Rodong Sinmun expressed support for a new proposal made by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in his Feb. 28 statement on the problem of removing medium-range missiles in Europe.

The organ of the WPK Central Committee published a by-lined commentary entitled "New Peace-loving Initiative" in its Mar. 5 issue. The commentary said in part:

The proposal of the Soviet Union is a positive measure which will make it possible to make a big stride forward in the efforts to free Europe from nuclear weapons and a clear expression of her consistent peace-loving efforts.

The Korean people support the stand manifested in the proposal of the Soviet Union.

The recent proposal on medium-range missiles is an important part of the comprehensive plan of the Soviet Union to get rid of nuclear threat on the globe. The realization of this proposal will be beneficial to the preservation of peace not only in Europe but also in the rest of the world and exert a favorable influence upon the efforts to realise nuclear disarmament and denuclearise the world.

None of the initiatives advanced so far by the Soviet Union for nuclear disarmament and abolition have been realized due to the U.S. opposition. What the Americans seek is nuclear arms buildup and nuclear war preparations.

Tanzanian Leader's Visit

(Continued from page 1)

The Tanzanian President said he was impressed by the great success Korea has made in the field of agriculture, particularly food production.

"It is highly encouraging to find a country which used to import food, but through determined efforts, is now self-sufficient in food. This is one area where Tanzania has particular interest and we are certainly keen to learn from your great experience," he declared.

President Kim Il Sung held a series of talks with the Tanzanian government delegation led by Mr. Mwinyi.

One is tete-a-tete talks and the other talks involving Korean and Tanzanian officials.

The former took place on Mar. 12 and the latter on Mar. 11.

Although details of both talks are not available, the participants imply what kind of topics have been discussed.

Here is a list of members who attended the Mar. 11 talks:

(From the Korean side)

- Li Jong Ok: vice president
- Kim Bok Sin: vice premier
- Kim Chung Il: first vice minister of foreign affairs
- Kim Gwang Jin: general of the Korean People's Army
- Om Dok Hwan: vice minister of external economic affairs
- Li Rong Yon: Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Tanzania

(From the Tanzanian side)

- Benjamin W. Mkapa: minister of foreign affairs
- Salmin Amour: minister for trade and industries of Zanzibar
- Sebastian Chale: chairman of the Ruvuma Regional Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania
- Abdulrahaman O. Kinana: vice minister of defense and national service
- Ayub S. Kimbau: chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the National Assembly
- Clement George Kahama: Tanzanian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea.

The KCNA just said the talks proceeded "in an earnest and friendly atmosphere."

The itinerary of the Tanzanian government delegation included Mangyongdae, birthplace of President Kim Il Sung, the Hasan Cooperative Farm, the University of National Economy and the Mirim Barrage Power Station.

The American Response to the Crisis in South Korea

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following paper was contributed by an American professor to a Japanese monthly magazine Sekai (the world). The writer, Bruce Cumings, is a professor of international studies at the University of Washington. He wrote many books on Korea, including "The Origins of the Korean War." We publish his original text by the courteous permission of the editor of Sekai magazine. (Translation was carried by the March, 1987 issue of the magazine.)

It requires little imagination to say that the next year, from spring 1987 to spring 1988, will be one of crucial importance for politics in the Republic of Korea (ROK). President Chun has pledged to step down, to effect the first peaceful transfer of power in ROK history; the opposition is stronger today than it was at any previous point in Chun's rule; the U.S. is heading into an election year with the Reagan Presidency in tatters, its attentions completely taken with the "Irangate" episode.

It is difficult to make predictions about the tendency and direction of the political crisis in Seoul, except to say that the next year will be troubled and highly unlikely to produce a stable leadership transition. It is easier to predict the American response to the crisis, which will be the major subject of this article, and one which as an American I find it more appropriate to comment on.

We may discern two conflicting tendencies in the ROK. On the one hand, since the February 1985 elections it has been clear that the opposition commands more popular support than at any time since 1971, students and workers have shown astonishing resistance in the face of massive repression, and "anti-Americanism" is on the rise – a tendency that I take to be healthy, because it reflects opposition to American imperialism and Korean dependency on the U.S., not to American as such. On the other hand, the Korean economy is doing very well just now, the large and growing middle class seems more concerned with making money than with democratization, and appears rather fearful of radical students (something reflected in Kim Dae Jung's criticism of student leaders); and the agencies of coercion, mainly the military and the intelligence apparatus, seem united behind Chun and a carefully-guided succession (or no succession at all).

The latter set of concerns would predict that South Korea in the next year will not escape from the basic limits of its post-Korean War politics, namely anti-communism and pro-Americanism. This means that the authoritarian system will persist, even if a different dictator runs it after 1988, because there can be no truly democratic system in the ROK as long as anti-communism remains the lietmotif of politics, thereby giving to any dictator a convenient excuse for repressing democratic forces, and a ready call on American backing.

Nonetheless, the militant opposition has in recent years made deep inroads against the anti-communist, pro-American bedrock of authoritarian politics. In a sense they have hearkened back to an earlier South Korea, that before the Korean War, which had a strong left-wing, extensive and effective labor organizing, strong support across the political spectrum for unification, and deep distrust of American intentions toward Korea. The 1945-50 period has attracted much interest in recent years, both as period of lost possibilities and the crucible of the ROK itself. When one seriously examines the record of those years, one can never again believe in a beneficient, pro-democratic and impartial United States, nor in the capacity of the more or less "legitimate" opposition to bring forth democracy – a line that runs from Kim Song-su through Chang Myon (ROK President, 1960-61) to the current titular opposition leader, Yi Min-u.

Although South Korea has changed immensely since the 1940s, curiously enough its very success in industrial development has revived an old agenda which united rightwing nationalists and leftwing socialists in opposition to American domination. Once there was a union between the fiery nationalist Kim Ku and leftwing leaders such as Yo Un-hyong and Won Se-hun, on the question of resisting American support for the dictator Syngman Rhee, and elections only for the South that would inevitably finalize the division of the peninsula. Now the militant opposition is given force by an unspoken union between leftwing youths hostile to American imperialism, and rightwing nationalists who believe that the Korean economy is being confined and hindered by American interests. Many Korean radicals, I think, merge the two together in their own minds, leftwing ideas mingling they always have in the mind of the North Korean leader, Kim Il Sung.

In any case, this new mix in ROK politics is highly volatile and constitutes the basic reason for suggesting that the coming political transition will not be a stable one. To the extent that this is true, then the American response to the coming crisis will be terribly important to its eventual denouement.

There is much evidence that American leaders are worried about the ROK. The State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency have been inviting academic experts to seminars on the Korean crisis in recent months, seeking to estimate just how bad the trouble is likely to become. The New York Times appointed a new regular columnist for the first time in several years, A. M. Rosenthal, and in his inaugural essay he called attention to a "revolution" brewing in the ROK. Presidential candidate Gary Hart wrote recently that every morning when he opens the newspaper, he expects to see that the Chun regime has been overthrown.

If past history is any guide to the future, the American response is unfortunately easy to predict. An honest reading of the past four decades in Korean-American relations yields not one case in which American power intervened on the side of democratic forces. In 1948 the U.S. gave every manner of backing to the Rhee regime, calling it a budding democracy, while nearly always labeling it dictatorial and corrupt in secret reports for internal consumption. American intervention in the Korean War had little to do with democracy; the State Department even resisted the imposition of Rhee's rule on the North in the fall of 1950, precisely because of its authoritarian character.

The events of 1960-61 are particularly instructive. At that time the U.S. pursued what today we might call the "Philippines option." Just as in the Philippines in 1986, the American faced in South Korea a popular insurrection against a traditional dictator, in a strategically critical country, amid a very weak economy. They helped ease the dictator out (in both cases depositing him in Hawaii), and supported the moderate opposition because it was better than the "extremists." In both cases the leader was prodemocratic but weak, and tied to traditional landed interests. In both cases the leader was pro-American – although Chang Myon was more this way than Mrs. Aquino. Chang could barely find his way to the bathroom without asking for American advice, whereas Mrs. Aquino has her own charisma and a certain recalcitrance deriving from her strong feminism. In both cases, a weak democratic regime was highly vulnerable to a military coup. The Philippines narrowly avoided that outcome in late 1986, and it remains a distinct possibility. A coup was the outcome in 1961 in Korea, and the U.S. after some confusion moved to support the Pak regime.

When Pak's rule ended amidst severe political crisis in late 1979, again there was a brief period of weak governance by a pro-American interim leader, Choe Kyu-ha, followed by a military coup. Only this time it was far from bloodless, with as many as 2000 dying in the Kwangju rebellion – and despite myriad official American statements to the contrary, no person in his right mind can dissociate American power from the events in Kwangju. The U.S. operationally controls the Korean military, and as long as this anomalous (and deeply humiliating) situation persists, the U.S. will be involved in Korean politics whether it wishes to be or not.

Now, it is important to register the fact that in both May 1961 and May 1980, the administration in power in Washington was not a fire-breathing, anti-communist Republican one, but a Democratic one – indeed, the Kennedy and Carter administrations were clearly the most "liberal" in postwar American history, both committed to placing high priority on democracy and human rights in American foreign policy. We may therefore conclude that the past four decades tell us that it makes no difference which party controls the White House: in a political crisis in Korea any American administration will move to support the anti-democratic forces of order – the military, the police, the intelligence agencies.

(To be continued)

Against Team Spirit 87

(Continued from page 1)

Seoul regime immediately stop the military actions.

Protestors against Team Spirit 87 include: the Solidarity Committee of the German Democratic Republic (in a statement on Mar. 4), the Nicaraguan Association of Friendship with Socialist Countries (in a statement on Feb. 24); the Egyptian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee (in a statement on Feb. 26); and the Communist Party of Denmark (in a letter to the WPK Central Committee dated Mar. 2).

Foreign mass media which published articles denouncing the war game are the Czechoslovak paper ***Pravda***; the Bulgarian papers ***Otechestven Front*** and ***Kooperativno Selo***; the Afghan paper ***Hakikai Enkulab Saur***; the Ghanaian paper ***Ghanaian Times***; the U.S. papers ***Workers World*** and ***People's Daily***; the Syrian papers ***Syria Times***, ***Al Baath*** and ***Al Saura***; the Malagasy paper ***Imongo Vaovao***; the British papers ***Morning Star*** and ***Guardian***; the Nicaraguan paper ***Barricada***; the Peruvian paper ***Hoy***; the Luxemburg paper ***Zeitung Vum Letzerburger Vollek***; ***Shakai Shimpo***, organ of the Japan Socialist Party, the Ugandan paper ***Focus***; the Danish paper ***Land of Folk***; the Indonesian paper ***Merdeka***; the Guyanese paper ***Chronicle***; the Anta News Agency; the Syrian Broadcasting Service; and Radio of Madagascar.

Support for the Proposal

(Continued from page 1)

In a statement denouncing Team Spirit 87, the Cuban Foreign Ministry also expressed support for the proposal.

Adam Sapi Mkwawa, ***speaker of the National Assembly of Tanzania***.

He published a statement on Feb. 26 which says the proposal "is a most reasonable national salvation measure for easing tensions and creating an atmosphere of dialogue and peaceful reunification on the Korean Peninsula."

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